

In today's Jordan Times...

- Friday for handicapped: Page 2
Million grant from U.S.: Page 3
David revisited: Page 4
Aid assistance to the least developed states: Page 5
World stock markets: Page 6
Canada's Grand Prix: Page 7
Dissident groups disbands: Page 8

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight Low, Daytime High. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 36, Aqaba 29. Humidity readings: Amman 57 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.

Gromyko cond of talks

NATIONS, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — Secretary of State Haig and Soviet Minister Andrei Gromyko today began a meeting to discuss contentious issues...

mb kills res 45 h Lebanon

QUAD, Lebanon, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — Eleven people were killed and 45 were wounded today when a car exploded beside a Palestinian checkpoint...

ure ACS deal e 'sad, effect'

Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Oil Minister Zaki Yamani said today that the U.S. failure to sign a two-day symposium on oil and money in the Middle East was a very sad event...

i leaves lks with v leaders

Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Leader Col Muammar Qaddafi left Yugoslavia today for a two-day visit to Hungary before leaving for Yugoslavia...

Polish ministers at U.N.

NATIONS, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — Foreign ministers of Poland conferred today for the first time since the diplomatic relations between the Arab-Israeli war...

Mitterrand lauds Saudis' approach in peace efforts

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 28 (Agencies) — President Francois Mitterrand of France said today he had found wisdom and realism in the approach of Saudi leaders to solving the Middle East crisis...

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New humanitarian order only solution to global crises, Hassan tells U.N.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (Petra) — A 'new international humanitarian order' is the only solution to the problems posed by refugees and displaced persons, poverty, illiteracy, terrorism and other global issues, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said today...

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Addressing the 36th session of United Nations General Assembly, Prince Hassan said: "If the human race is to maintain its claim of being civilized, then it is imperative that humanitarian principles be the cornerstone of this claim. An internationally recognized framework of comprehensive humanitarian principles should govern relations among peoples and nations in times of war and peace. It should have an in-built monitoring system and should become the basis for the solution of problems of refugees and displaced persons, poverty, illiteracy, terrorism and other issues that are detrimental to the advancement of humanity. Elaborating further on his proposal to the General Assembly, Prince Hassan said the new international humanitarian order should be promoted "parallel to the efforts being made in the economic and other fields. Before dealing with economics and politics, let man learn to be more human. I believe that just as the 1948 U.N. Declaration of Human Rights became the springboard for a number of international covenants and legal principles, this comprehensive humanitarian order may offer a new impetus for a code of conduct in human and international relations of which we are so desperately in need."

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Speaking about the occupied territories and the Israeli policy of settlements, Prince Hassan said that Israel had "challenged international law by its unrelenting political resolve in Judea and annex Arab Jerusalem. She continues through the actions and public statements of her leaders to pursue total annexation of occupied Palestinian lands on the basis of unjustifiable ancient and mythical claims." He went on to say that: "Under Israeli occupation, the Palestinians have suffered mass punishment, demolition of houses and the exile or physical liquidation of their leaders. Palestinian survival is at stake."

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Jordan's position

Elaborating on the position of Jordan, Prince Hassan said: "Jordan which has experienced the full dimensions of the tragedy of the Palestinians and their land, and suffered from its consequences, firmly supports along with all Arab countries, the international initiatives on the Palestinians and Middle East problems." He concluded: "We welcomed the Soviet call for an international conference to discuss the problems with all the parties concerned, including the PLO, whose participation should be on an equal footing in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." His Royal Highness emphasized the Arabs' demand for justice and peace "in their commitment to the attainment of a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East."

Israel and threat to peace

Referring to the continuing threat to international peace and security due to Israeli actions and attitudes, Prince Hassan stressed: "Israel would not be able to continue in its expansionist policy, nor to challenge international law, nor to rebel against U.N. resolutions, nor to spread instability and insecurity in the region, were it not for the total political, economic and military support it receives from certain countries, particularly the United States." His Royal Highness asked the question: "Is the United States committed to Israel of the 1947 partition plan, or Israel of the armistice of 1948, or Israel of 1967? The United States' support for Israel by such ambiguous claims, and Israel's alterations of the basic features of Arab lands, can only be understood by the Arabs to mean that the United States is committed to expansionist Israel at Arab expense."

Begin extols friendship of U.S. rightwing group

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in interviews published today, lauded the conservative American "Moral Majority" movement, calling its members "most devoted friends" who were standing by Israel in difficult times. "When a man stands by you in a difficult hour he proves his sincerity and his friendship," Mr. Begin told the dailies Yediot Aharonoth and Maariv in interviews marking Rosh Hashana, the Jewish new year. He said he rejected concerns expressed by Jewish liberals over Israeli ties with an organization they regard as "reactionary."

Israel reiterates demand on Syrian missiles in Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Sept. 28 (R) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel was still demanding that Syria withdraw anti-aircraft missiles from Lebanon. Interviewed in the Maariv and Yediot Aharonot newspapers, Mr. Begin said he had raised the question of the missiles with President Reagan during his recent visit to Washington. "They (the Americans) asked me to give them more time. I couldn't answer them no. We don't want a war with Syria. We could have destroyed the missiles within two hours — and the Americans also know that," he said. Syria moved the missiles into Lebanon's Bekaa Valley in April after Israeli planes shot down two Syrian helicopters in the area. American mediation averted fighting over the issue but failed to produce an agreement. Mr. Begin repeated that Israel would not tolerate the missiles remaining in place. "These missiles interfere with our reconnaissance flights...but they don't prevent the flights and we know exactly what is going on in Lebanon," he said.

Lebanon needs Syrian forces, Wazzan says

DAMASCUS, Sept. 28 (R) — Lebanese prime minister, Shafiq Al Wazzan said today that the security of Lebanon is integrated with that of Syria, and that the presence of the Syrian deterrent forces on Lebanese land is important to maintain Lebanon's security. "Lebanon will never harbour any plans aimed at destroying Syria's security," he said in an interview published today in the government Tishrin newspaper. "Lebanon has to protect and defend Syrian security and Syria has to defend ours," he said. Mr. Wazzan talked about the Palestinian-Lebanese relationship and said, "Nobody will stand against the Palestinians getting arms to counter any Israeli attack." He added that the agreement between Lebanon and the Palestinian revolution is one of mutual trust. He said, "Lebanon still needs

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NATIONAL

The Jordanian family pitches in to help the disabled

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Any resident of any part of Jordan is likely to be approached this week by one of thousands of volunteers who are collecting donations in aid of the handicapped in the country.

This campaign, launched on Saturday by the Jordanian national committee for the International Year of Disabled Persons, is a concentrated effort to raise funds as part of a number of activities being carried out this year by the committee.

Scores of boy scouts and girl guides, in groups of three — each group equipped with a collection tin bearing the emblem of the national committee — are canvassing the streets and shops, and pinning flags on donors. Volunteer students and alumni of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University are covering banks, hotels, hospitals, universities and other institutions. This latter group of volunteers is armed with receipt books instead of collection tins.

Scores of inquiring telephone calls were received at the Ministry of Social Development yesterday following the previous

night's television appeal by Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufti. The inquiries were mainly about methods of donation.

In answer, Mrs. Samiha Bazari — coordinator between the national committee and the Ministry of Social Development — had the following to say: "A trust fund has been established at the Arab Bank, bearing account number 80/31720/9. Donations can be sent directly to that account."

For a cheery, ovel—and possibly very lucrative—approach, the popular television announcer Mohammad Amin will be on the air for three hours on Friday morning to receive donations from anybody who cares to appear in front of the TV cameras. "The important thing is that everybody is sharing feelings and getting involved in the issue as one big family, whether they are Jordanians or non-Jordanians," said Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, a volunteer who is the international secretary of the national committee and who deals with all its international correspondence along with her numerous other local commitments.

A special committee to handle this week's donations has been formed, comprising representatives of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QJWF), the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and the Ministry of Social Development. Every cheque, to whichever fund it is donated, will have to bear the endorsements of Mrs. Mufti, QJWF Director Kamel Abu Jaber and the director of the GUVS, Dr. Kuswani.



A hefty contribution in one of the emblazoned tins



Poster boy used in the national committee's promotions

UNRWA's sponsored run gets under way Wednesday --this time with a difference

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 27 — For the first time, 12 disabled children from various refugee camps will be taking part in this year's

In the past two years, only UNRWA staff members took part in UNRWA's sponsored runs. But this year, disabled children will join them, in recognition of the International Year of Disabled Persons, and will help raise more funds on the occasion.

Two of the children are blind, six are partially paralysed and four are deaf mutes. But their varying degrees of disability have not kept them from volunteering for this strenuous activity. All in all, 94 contestants, including UNRWA staff members --

fund-raising run organised by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) on Wednesday.

both male and female, young and old — are building up steam and to make the run around the track of the football pitch at the Amman Training College (ATC) near Na'our.

Each contestant will run as far as he can, and will obtain financial sponsorship for each kilometre completed. For the disabled children, contributions will be asked for each 200 metres of the run completed.

The money raised in this way will be spent on some activities not covered by the UNRWA budget. This includes special services for some refugees, especially those who are disabled, and for summer camps organised yearly for orphaned refugees.

Last year, about JD 8,000 was collected during the run, and about JD 1,000 was spent on the summer camp for refugee children organised this summer.

The contestants have been divided into five different age groups, while the disabled children were put into one special group regardless of their ages. The level of financial sponsorship, however, varies according to the age group.

The disabled runners and those over 50 years old will be receiving the highest contributions, ranging from JD 1 to JD 3.

According to Mr. Abdul Rahman Itayem, public relations

officer at UNRWA, "Sponsors will give the contributions to the referees who are in charge of each contestant." A four-member jury will supervise the run, and will decide when it should end. Each contestant will have a special referee to monitor and count the number of kilometres he has covered.

"The run will be a kind of willpower test," Mr. Itayem told the Jordan Times, but added, "the participation of the disabled and some elderly staff members will add to the fun."

After each kilometre, each contestant will be garlanded with a coloured ribbon, and a special committee will decide the winner — according to the number of kilometres run and the time taken to cover them.

To make the day even more colourful and eventful, UNRWA will also be organising an open day at the ATC, where school activities will take place. There will be a display of arts, crafts, audio-visual aids and library books, as well as some folk dances performed by young schoolboys and girls.

Mr. Itayem believes that this year's events will bring in more contributions than the previous ones, "because the participation of the disabled children would make contributions more worthwhile."

Profiles in courage

The following are profiles of the two blind runners who will take part in this year's sponsored run to benefit UNRWA on Wednesday:

BEING BLIND will not prevent Husam Abu Laban and Ramadan Khalil from enjoying life and taking part with others in UNRWA's sponsored run, which will take place on Oct. 30 at Amman Training College.

Despite their handicap, these two courageous young men will run on that day, escorted by non-blind persons. They have not attempted to run before.

Husam Sa'id Abu Laban is 19 years old; his family originally comes from the Hebron district. In September 1970, when he was just six years old, playing in the street, a shell burst in his face and blinded him. He was sent by UNRWA's welfare division to the Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for the Disabled (VRCD) Damascus.

He remained there until 1979, when he completed the preparatory cycle. Upon his return to Amman he was admitted to the Nuzha government school. With the help of his family, teachers, friends and colleagues he was capable of pursuing the normal course of studies. Now he is in the *tawjihi* class.

He has the ambition of pursuing further academic studies, and does not want to be less than the other members of his family, who are all well-educated.

Ramadan Sa'id Khalil Ahmad was born blind. Now, at the age of 21 years, he runs a small grocery in Sweileh where, with the help of his brothers, he tries to earn some money. Lately he has been making JD 25 a month.

Like Hassan, Ramadan was trained at the VRCD/Damascus. He came out of the centre in 1979 as a bamboo furniture maker. But he had difficulty in finding a job in Amman, as there was the problem of transport and there was no place near his home where he could work in bamboo.

Ramadan is a merry young man, very self-dependent. His ambition now is to save enough money to be able to enter his laboratory. He wishes to assist financially his family, as his father is a labourer who has to support a family of 12 persons.

Ramadan, with the courage and dynamism he has, might very well succeed in that.

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, dining room, guest salon, sitting room. Centrally heated. Furniture is deluxe. Location: Jabal Al Hussein.

Tel. 21652

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 5:30 Koran
- 5:45 Zeinoh
- 6:10 Cartoons
- 6:35 Fire House
- 7:00 Local Programme
- 7:15 Local Programme
- 7:45 Special Programme on the National Week of the Disabled
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Interview with the Labour Minister on Vocational Training
- 9:10 Arabic Series
- 11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French Programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Hawaii
- 10:00 Bestseller: In Search of Alexander the Great

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:30 Pop Session
- 11:00 Sign off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 12:03 Pop Session
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Special Feature
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 Over a Cup of Tea
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Top Twenty
- 18:30 Top Twenty
- 19:00 News Desk
- 19:30 Music
- 20:00 Evening Show
- 21:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Serenade 04:45 National News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Music for Wind Instruments 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Sarah and Company 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Moment Musical 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Europa 08:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Discovery 10:15 Washington Square 10:30 Talking About Music 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from London 11:25 Scotland This Week 11:30 Sports International 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Masters of Interpretation 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 A Jolly Good Show 14:30 Origins 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Music in the Making 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Scotland This Week 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Nature Notebook 18:40 Farming World 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Serenade 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 The Fact of Death 21:15 How to Write a Short Story 21:30 Music in the Making 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Scotland This Week 22:30 Financial News; 22:45 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 News Music USA. 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:10 Beirut
- 10:15 Riyadh (SV)
- 11:05 Cairo (EA)
- 11:40 Kuwait (KU)
- 15:30 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 17:15 New York, Amsterdam
- 17:25 London (BA)
- 17:30 Paris
- 17:35 Brussels, Geneva
- 17:45 Frankfurt
- 17:50 Madrid
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 19:35 Frankfurt (LH)
- 19:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
- 20:30 Beirut (MEA)
- 21:00 Damascus
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 23:55 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 6:30 Beirut
- 7:00 British Council
- 8:55 Cairo (EA)

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8
- French Cultural Centre 37009

- Goethe Institute 41993
- Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
- Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
- Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
- Haya Arts Centre 65195
- Al Hussein Youth City 67181
- Y.W.C.A. 41793
- Y.W.M.A. 64251
- Amman Municipal Library 36111
- University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 4:06
- Sunrise 5:39
- Dhuhr 11:27
- 'Asr 3:52
- Maghreb 5:24
- 'Isha 6:47

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wed-

nesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at

the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental

Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 91.4/92
Omani rial 969.5/975.4
U.S. dollar 335/337
U.K. sterling 594/596.6
W. German mark 142.3/143.4
Swiss franc 168.3/169.3
Italian lire

(for every 100) 28.2/28.4
French franc 59.6/60
Dutch guilder 128/128.8
Swedish crown 59.5/59.9
Belgium franc 87.1/87.6
Japanese yen 144.9/145.8
(for every 100)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

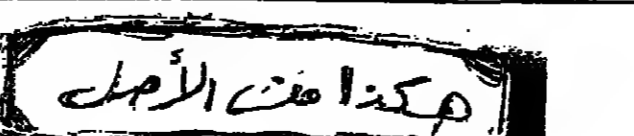
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
Police headquarters 39141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone: _____
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas rural and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

- Tomatoes 140 90
- Eggplant 230 180
- Potatoes (imported) 130 90
- Marrow (small) 190 150
- Marrow (large) 140 100
- Cucumber (small) 220 170
- Cucumber (large) 160 120
- Faggoos 130 100
- Peas 340 280
- Okra (Green) 320 260
- Okra (Red) 320 260
- Muloukhiyah 120 90
- Hot Greeo Pepper 240 160
- Cabbage 120 70
- Onions (dry) 100 70
- Garlic 700 600
- Yaktn 150 120
- Jawfah 270 200
- Sweet Pepper 200 150
- Bananas 250 200
- Apples (Green) 250 200
- Apples (Red) 230 180
- Apples (Golden) 210 170
- Apples (Starken) 210 170
- Meles 130 90
- Water Melons 430 70
- Plums (Red) 430 350
- Lemons 170 130
- Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 200 150
- Grapes 400 300
- Figs 420 350
- Peach 420 350
- Pears 420 350
- Pomegranates 160 120
- Cauliflowers 200 150



سكنا من الأمل



Adnan Abu Odeh receives a delegation representing Britain's Royal College of Education on Monday (Petra photo)

Odeh reviews Middle East situation with British delegation

Adnan Abu Odeh (Petra) — Minister Adnan Abu Odeh today met with a British Royal College of Education delegation. He explained to the delegation the character of the dispute and its political impact on the region, as well as the role of the Arab League in the Middle East. He said that the declaration of "strategic cooperation" between Israel and the United States is based on unhealthy assumptions. Consequently, it can only have negative results in the whole area, and constitutes a new obstacle in the path of any sincere effort for peace, he said.

Yarmouk, Jordan universities to set up Aqaba research post

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — An integrated working plan for a marine research station in Aqaba will be drawn up under a cooperation agreement signed recently between Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan. The working plan will include a programme for teaching and training with the aim of strengthening the curricula in marine science and related sciences at the two universities. It will also include a plan for scientific research with the aim of developing and protecting marine life in the Gulf of Aqaba, to serve the goals of economic and social development in Jordan. The two universities agreed to form a joint committee to run the station, and to supervise its affairs alongside staff members of the two universities.

USAID to provide \$5.6 million for agriculture centre

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — The Jordanian government and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) today signed a grant-in-aid agreement at the National Planning Council. According to the agreement, USAID will provide \$5,620,000 for the establishment of a centre for agricultural services in the Jordan Valley, to develop technology used in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables in order to increase production and to help define agricultural problems. The centre will also conduct research to overcome these problems, and improve the standard of agricultural guidance. According to the agreement, USAID will supply two laboratories, one for water and soil analysis in Deir Alla and the other to combat agricultural pests. The laboratories will be supplied with agricultural and irrigation equipment and plastic-walled hot houses.



Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal addresses a press conference on Jordan's teacher crisis Sunday evening (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Tourist flow swells

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (J.T.) — Officials in the tourist marketing department of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities said today that the number of tourists visiting Jordan between January and July this year totalled 831,651, compared to 822,488 tourists in the same period last year — an increase of 9,203 tourists.

King begins visits to provinces today

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will begin on Tuesday a series of inspection tours during which he will meet with the citizens of the various governorates and districts to get acquainted with the spot with their needs, and to inspect the progress of work on various Jordanian projects. The King will visit tomorrow the city of Irbid, where he will meet with the citizens of the governorate and hear their demands and requirements. King Hussein will visit Balqa Governorate on Thursday. He will meet at the city of Salt with various official and popular bodies at the hall of the Salt Community College.

Education minister speaks of steps to improve teacher corps

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 28 — For the first time in its history, the Ministry of Education is suffering from a surplus of female teachers, according to Minister of Education Sa'ad Al Tal. Addressing a press conference here last night, Dr. Tal indirectly blamed the proliferation of community colleges which, "in a bid to graduate more professionals," have helped in creating the problem. "Now, there is a shortage of male teachers and a surplus of females," he said. "We are studying the possibility of employing female teachers in boys' schools, but only at the compulsory level," he added. Dr. Tal said the Ministry of Education has been "very strict" in issuing licences for community colleges. But, because these colleges "fit well in Jordan's development plans," the ministry has tended to "encourage the private sector" to establish them. "Because community colleges provide skilled personnel and profession-oriented graduates, the private sector should be encouraged to do more since the government cannot take things into its own hands," he said. Dr. Tal said that the Ministry of Education has been trying its best to upgrade its services and improve the status of the Jordanian teachers in the society. The Ministry of Education, which caters for about a third of the Jordanian population, "has a big responsibility," he said. "There are about 778,733 students in the three school cycles of education (elementary, preparatory and secondary), studying in 2,797 schools, who are supervised by 33,800 teachers, administrators and the like," he said. Dr. Tal added that the ministry has dubbed the 1980s "the decade for improving the quality of educational services in the country." He said the ministry has "actually initiated various programmes to update and improve educational techniques in Jordan, and is now in the process of preparing new curricula and programmes better suited to the environment."

Board of Land Transport Federation decides on Amman training institute

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — The board of directors of the Arab Federation for Land Transport has decided to establish an Arab institute in Amman to train technical and administrative staff of land transport operations. The institute would provide a nucleus for an Arab academy for land transport in Jordan. This was announced today by Arab Federation for Land Transport Secretary General Abdullah Al Dumur on his return from Tunis early today after participating in the federation's meetings, held there from Sept. 23 - 27. Mr. Dumur said the federation's board of directors had urged intensified efforts to establish an Arab international land transport company, and recommended that a meeting be held in Amman in mid-November to study the Arab countries' dependence on foreign land transport fleets. The board of directors also decided to have the federation's general secretariat in Amman prepare a study on the possibility of establishing a specialised Arab organisation for land transport. Mr. Dumur said the board of directors approved a set of proposals submitted by the Tunisian transport and communications minister, and decided to work for their implementation. Among the most important of these proposals, he said, were the establishment of joint Arab projects to produce equipment and spare parts for Arab transport vehicles, as well as of joint Arab offices to study Arab land transport projects.

Members go on hajj



AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid today said farewell to a group of officers who left for Saudi Arabia to perform the hajj. Addressing the members of the noble goals and objectives of the Islamic mission, and wished them a happy trip and a safe return. The mission was also seen off by the chief of the general staff, his assistant for operations and planning and many high-ranking armed forces officers.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

- 28 (J.T.) — The 'Eid Al Adha' on Wednesday, Oct. 7 and ending, Oct. 11, it has been over government departments will Monday, Oct. 12.
- 28 (J.T.) — The roving ambassador foreign ministry will arrive at 3 as part of a tour he will make in the area with the aim of strengthening relations with the Arab states amidst current events in the region.
- 28 (J.T.) — Officials at the Hajj and Islamic and Holy Places department today that the Saudi borders pilgrims coming from Jordan as of today.
- 28 (Petra) — Officials at the Hajj and Islamic and Holy Places department today that the Saudi borders pilgrims coming from Jordan as of today.
- 28 (Petra) — The Zarqa social day organised a sports and scout-

AOAS council begins 27th session

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — The executive council of the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences (AOAS) began its 27th regular session at AOAS headquarters in Amman today, under the chairmanship of the Saudi representative and president of the council, Dr. Mohammad Al Tawil. AOAS Director General Abdullah Al Zo'bi, in an address at the meeting, affirming the special significance of the council's meetings in view of the comprehensive questions submitted to it and the proposals on its agenda. Dr. Zo'bi said that the council will discuss the working plans of the AOAS for the years 1982 and 1983.

'Bell, Book and Candle' gets ready to open on Wednesday

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (J.T.) — Amid the clamour of set construction and the strident calls of the stage crew, the cast of the Amman Players are putting the finishing touches to their next production, due to open at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 30. The play, "Bell, Book and Candle," is a story of modern witchcraft, set in middle class London, which investigates the comic consequences when a young witch tries to ensnare the man she wants by using magic. The production will run for four nights until Oct. 3 at Luweibdeh Theatre, and the box office receipts will be donated to buy beds for the new Mental Health Society branch of the Wadi Seer centre for mentally handicapped children. The Amman Players, an entirely voluntary group, are already looking forward to their next production, and are eager to recruit more members who can give some of their spare time to help local charities. Tickets can be obtained from the British Council or the Haya Arts Centre, at the theatre or by calling Mrs. Kitty Ephgrave on 65657.

Ministry moves to limit flow of female teachers

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has requested private community colleges to accept as few female students as possible to study teaching, because of a surplus of female graduates in this field. The ministry explained in a circular it sent to the colleges that it might not hire next year any female teaching graduates, if the ministry's needs can be covered by hiring graduates of past years.

Soviet press officials visit Press Assn.

AMMAN, Sept. 28 (Petra) — The Deputy Director General of the Soviet Novosti press agency, Dr. Karen Khachaturov, accompanied by the Director of Novosti's Regional Office in Beirut, Mr. Alexandre Smirnov, today visited the Jordan Press Association, where they met with the association's president, Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, and several association members and Jordanian journalists. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed relations between the Jordanian press and Soviet associations. They also exchanged views on current Arab and international conditions. The meeting was attended by Mr. Konstantin Maximov, the press attache at the Soviet embassy in Amman and Novosti's Amman director.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Painting exhibitions

- By Adibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.
- By Juliana Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luweibdeh.
- "Resonances", an exhibition of American art, contrasting the old and the new, through photographic reproductions at the Jordan Artists' Association Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

Crafts exhibition

- At the Hai Nazzal community centre in southern Amman.

Choir singing

- At the YWCA, Jabal Amman, at 7:30 p.m. For information, call 41793, 41119.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!

Shaw

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POLITICAL HORIZON

Camp David revisited

By Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber

IN THE PREAMBLE to the Camp David accords entitled "A Framework for peace in the Middle East", it was stated that the "agreed basis for a peaceful settlement is the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 in all its parts..." Later in the preamble it said: "Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every state in the area..." The document went on to emphasise the parties' determination to reach a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict by conducting peace agreements based on United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 "in all their parts..."

The "Framework" agreement further stipulated that Egypt, Israel, Jordan and representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in the negotiation process.

(Incidentally, when this agreement was reached neither Jordan nor the representatives of the Palestinian people were present; they learned of this

legislated fait accompli after its conclusion). Notwithstanding the absence of both, however, the signatories to the accords went on to plan for the future of the West Bank and Gaza in the following manner:

First, it was agreed that there should be transitional agreements for a period not exceeding five years during which time the Israeli military government would be withdrawn as soon as "the self governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants..." To negotiate the details of the transitional arrangements, the government of Jordan, would be invited to join the negotiations. Here, two things stand out immediately; first is the reference to the Palestinian people of these areas simply as the "inhabitants" which harkens back to the reference made to them in the Balfour Declaration of 1917; and the second is that Jordan was to negotiate on their behalf; or was it on someone else's

behalf?

Second, and with reference to the possible agreement on "the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority", the delegations of Egypt and Jordan might include Palestinians. These delegations, along with the Israeli, would define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority. It was stated that a "strong local police force will be established which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders..."

It is difficult to comment on the fantastic presumptions included here without having a non-smoker starting to smoke heavily, even before breakfast. For one thing, what is meant by the "strong local police force?" Why should Jordan legitimise something which it finds illegitimate in the first place

and why should Jordan participate in joint patrols? Is it to legitimise Israeli occupation? Finally, what is meant by the term self-governing authority and how self-governing would it remain after so much of its power had already been usurped and undermined?

In any case, the "Framework" goes on to emphasise that as soon as the self-governing authority was established, the five-year transitional period would begin. Not later than the third year of this five-year transitional period negotiations should commence to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Two committees including Palestinian, Jordanian, Egyptian and Israeli delegations were to be set-up to negotiate the various aspects of disposing of the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations would be based on United Nations Security Council

Resolution 242 of 1967. It was also visualised that a continuing committee composed of representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the self-governing authority would decide on the "modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967."

In looking at the whole process, including its final outcome, several remarks seem to be in order. The negotiation on behalf of a third sovereign party, namely Jordan, is without precedent in international law or practice. The second remark deals with the substance of the outcome of the "Framework" agreement, namely: what is meant by the "self-governing authority?" A self-governing authority that is neither self-governing nor, in fact, an authority. Yet even this vague, foggy and weak authority was further watered down by Prime Minister Begin in the peace plan submitted to the Knesset on December 28, 1977.

New threat to Portugal

By Robert Powell

LISBON — Portugal is increasingly worried that Spain's entry into NATO will end its role as guardian of the all south-western flank.

The Portuguese government strongly resists the creation of a unified Iberian command (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which it would inevitably be dominated by Madrid.

Spain is larger, wealthier, better armed than Portugal has posed a threat to neighbour's national independence for centuries. Portuguese rule over the Iberian peninsula from 1580 to 1640 and is not intended to repeat the experience.

The Portuguese chief of staff, the armed forces, Gen. Melo Esgaio, said the quest for reorganising NATO command structures in the Iberian peninsula would be a major subject of the NATO military summit in Florence.

The issue sprang from the lines of the Portuguese press month following a statement by Xavier Riusperez, the foreign policy spokesman of Spain's Centre Democratic Union (CDU) that Madrid favoured the creation of a unified NATO command covering the entire peninsula.

His comments provoked a storm of condemnation from the Portuguese government, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and the Portuguese Socialist party.

Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Perez Llorca hastily phoned Lisbon to assure the Portuguese authorities that no unified Iberian command was planned by the Spanish government.

A diplomatic row was averted but the incident only served to heighten Portuguese fears of the impact of Spain's entry into NATO. Portugal and the Azores are controlled by the Atlantic command (Atlantic Command (COMLANT), based in Lisbon).

NATO military resources for Spain are exercised by the rene allied commander Ed (Saceur) in Mons, Belgium.

Arguing against a unified Iberian command, Portugal Defence Minister Diogo do Amaral said on television Spain was best placed to defend continental Europe's Mediterranean.

Portugal, with its islands, territories of Madeira and Azores, was more suited to defending the Atlantic, he said.

Nevertheless, Mr. Esgaio's arguments are echoed by Gen. Mario Miguel, one of his most respected predecessors as defence minister.

Gen. Firmino Miguel, who took office in 1976, said he would like to see a unified Iberian command, with its headquarters in Madrid, would be the most likely way of organising NATO defence in the area.

Pointing out that Spain is an important Atlantic coastal state, Portugal also controls the Canary Islands, which have become NATO's southern foothold in the Atlantic and the new Gando air and naval base was situated.

Portugal is also determined to preserve its independent role in NATO to ensure it aid from its allies to re-equip obsolete armed forces.

The so-called Portugal triangle, bounded by Lisbon, Azores and Madeira, holds the world's most important concentration of shipping.

Eighty per cent of Europe's imported raw materials including oil from the Gulf through this area.

Yet Portugal has no patrol aircraft, no modern submarine frigates and no weepers to keep its ports time of war.

Portugal cannot afford necessary new equipment from its own modest budget, which this year is \$678 million.

Yet in order to justify aid from its allies, Lisbon provide its strategic value and cannot afford to be overshadowed by Madrid.

Portugal already receives considerable military aid from the United States and West Germany which has a pilot training base in southern Portugal.

With its sights on NATO, Portugal is negotiating U.S. request to extend facilities of access to Beja airfield.

Portugal's policy of investment is already fruit.

Fine friends

THE SAVAGE, arrogant and sometimes downright nonsensical perorations of Mr. Menachem Begin can be sources of dismay, anguish and sometimes amusement. But occasionally, and inadvertently, the Zionist leader makes a connection that is so clearly appropriate and telling that one might even think he knows what he's talking about.

Mr. Begin's praise for the "sincerity and friendship" of the reactionary American "Moral Majority", while couched in terms whose meaning one might even doubt he knows, is such a highlight. Yes, Mr. Begin, in that fanatic group you truly have friends of your own calibre. The Moral Majority, taking itself for the mouthpiece of God on earth, seems to want in the United States to effect the cultural and ethical equivalent of bombing the country back into the Stone Age... a dementia worthy of a Zionist. And its members and leaders, convinced that in Israel they have the resurrection of the Biblical Eretz Israel, openly voice their admiration for the Zionist state's terrorism in the Middle East.

Yes, these are your friends, Mr. Begin. Let none concern themselves that in supporting your policy of unlimited aggression and carnage, they seem to ignore the principles of the Christian ethic the group is supposed to espouse... for are you not, according to them and yourself, in possession of a heavenly mandate? And did you not, as they believe, in unleashing your military fury on Lebanon, protect those "poor defenceless Christians" who are armed with your tanks and guns in South Lebanon?

As you noted, Mr. Begin, the Moral Majority's domestic politics are no concern of yours. Why, indeed, should you interfere in the question of American abortions? But by the same token, why should you attempt to influence the American legislative process?

Keep it up, Mr. Begin.

IN MEMORIAM

Dear Editor,

I am a cousin of the late Haitham Goussous. I have expressed in a few lines some feelings I have for him. I would like it printed as a memorial of him, if it is at all possible.

Nujoud Goussous

To Haitham

The last time I saw you was a brief encounter. We actually always met in brief encounters. Yet somehow... just the thought of you being around gave us all, your family members, a pride because of what you did to our King and country -- a pride that will linger on in our hearts forever.

Now you are not around anymore; and I daresay that I, and all of your family members, are not the only ones who will miss you.

When we knew you were gone, it was incredibly unbelievable. I still did not believe it when on that night I prayed to the Lord to tell you that we still loved you.

I saw you in my dreams and you told me you still loved us. In a way I believe the dream was intentional. I woke up, I thanked you for reassuring me; and I knew... I just knew you heard me then.

Words can never express what the heart means to say, but I know you know exactly what I meant to tell you, and that you will be exceptionally happy because I wrote those words.

No, I have not forgotten, nor will I ever!
 God bless you Haitham and keep you at His side.



It's a one man's meat...

By David Fishlock
Financial Times news feature

PUBLIC perception of nuclear power and its place in our society varies enormously with the geographical viewpoint of the writer. Almost no-one nowadays attempts a global viewpoint and most commentators are parochial in the extreme.

France, for example, has adopted American reactor technology and, from a decision taken immediately after OPEC's muscle in world energy politics was first felt, late in 1973, developed the world's fastest-growing and most successful nuclear power programme. It has been commissioning new nuclear reactors at the rate of one every seven weeks for the past year.

Yet most of the comment published outside France about this remarkable technological effort concerns the activities of nuclear energy critics to halt or impede the programme.

The point about parochialism was brought home most strongly to me by a recent editorial in the New York Times, which was reproduced in its jointly-owned European edition, the International Herald Tribune. As a fancier of fine wine might say, the article travelled badly.

"The nuclear power industry is disintegrating", it began. "All round the United States nuclear plants are being delayed or cancelled because demand for electricity is sagging while costs and regulation are soaring."

It is true that during 1980 a dozen reactors were either cancelled or postponed in the U.S. But the article made no mention of the fact that, even compared

with the French, the U.S. has a huge amount of nuclear capacity in operation, 58,000 MWe (compared with 20,000 MWe operating in France); and a still larger amount, 88,000 MWe scheduled to be finished and in operation by the mid-1980s.

The world recession itself — induced by energy prices forced up by OPEC, yet unmentioned in the editorial — has certainly obliged U.S. electricity companies to delay and even cancel reactors not even started. But oil — and coal-fired plants are being cancelled. And Western Europe is suffering from precisely the same problem.

Electricity companies are trying to estimate how much electricity they will be able to sell eight to ten years from now. Their estimates relate closely to rates of economic growth. If they see things the way the state-owned British electricity companies are forecasting the future, then in spite of brave words from governments and political aspirants, they do not have much confidence in a quick return to high rates of growth.

France is turning its electricity system from one burning oil — which has to be imported — to one burning mainly nuclear fuel. Its target is 50 per cent electricity from nuclear reactors by 1985. Electricite de France officials say it could be nearer 60 per cent, because the impact of the recession is forcing them to shut down older fossil-fuel plant more quickly.

Britain, with about 12 per cent of its electricity coming from nuclear reactors at present (most of it comes from coal), is expecting to leap to about 20 per cent nuclear within the next two years. It is commissioning three nuclear sta-

The view you take of nuclear power depends on what part of the world you come from.

country but in overseas fuel markets and the fuel services business has become increasingly competitive", he said. BNFL, earned about £40 million from exports last year.

But BNFL, still a profitable state-owned company, had survived the last year "in better shape than many other industrial organisations in the U.K.", Sir John continued. "In part this reflects continuing recognition by generating boards, with the support of the government and the opposition, of the need for nuclear power... Despite persistent attacks from anti-nuclear factions, the case for nuclear power, its inherent safety and economic advantage, remains intact."

BNFL's main business lies in an area of continuing controversy in the U.S., namely the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel and the supply of uranium enrichment services for new nuclear fuel.

Serious misperceptions about the purpose of spent fuel reprocessing and uranium enrichment, put about by the last U.S. Administration, are still bedeviling the Reagan administration's efforts to revitalise the U.S. nuclear industry, and re-enter the competition for nuclear exports.

For example, the U.S. nuclear and electricity industries — as do those of Western Europe and the Comecon countries — believe that reprocessing is an essential part of the management of the highly radioactive wastes from reactors. Their opponents claim it is merely a way of releasing plutonium. The New York Times editorial leaps to the unwarranted conclusion that "the civilian power programme would then become the chief source of material for bombs."

There is no evidence of this in either Britain or France, both of which operate international reprocessing operations on behalf of many nations.

In fact, reprocessing is seen in Europe as the source of plutonium fuel for the fast breeder type of reactors. Fuelled with plutonium, this more advanced reactor can be used as a chemical reactor to convert the non-fissile and therefore unburnable form of uranium — over 99 per cent of the natural ore into a fuel, plutonium, for the reactor itself.

France, the USSR and Britain all successfully demonstrated large prototype reactors of this type during the 1970s.

Clinch River, the corresponding U.S. project, which President Carter fought for four years to abandon altogether, was kept alive by Congress. But construction has still not begun. Having failed to substantiate charges that it was a danger to international peace, the opposition today claims that it is "obsolescent".

President Reagan in revitalising the U.S. nuclear power programme undoubtedly has a problem in getting priorities right for such problem areas as reprocessing and fast reactors. But Dr. Walter Marshall, chairman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, puts the two technologies in perspective with a recent pronouncement on fast reactors.

Britain had stocks of non-fissile uranium which, with the help of fast reactors, "represent an indigenous energy source roughly equivalent to our recoverable coal reserves of some 45 billion tonnes and dwarfing all present estimates of oil reserves in the North Sea"

"I think they must win", Dr. Marshall concluded.

There is no evidence of this in either Britain or France, both of which operate international reprocessing operations on behalf of many nations.

In fact, reprocessing is seen in Europe as the source of plutonium fuel for the fast breeder type of reactors. Fuelled with plutonium, this more advanced reactor can be used as a chemical reactor to convert the non-fissile and therefore unburnable form of uranium — over 99 per cent of the natural ore into a fuel, plutonium, for the reactor itself.

France, the USSR and Britain all successfully demonstrated large prototype reactors of this type during the 1970s.

Clinch River, the corresponding U.S. project, which President Carter fought for four years to abandon altogether, was kept alive by Congress. But construction has still not begun. Having failed to substantiate charges that it was a danger to international peace, the opposition today claims that it is "obsolescent".

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Consistent Jordanian stand

AE RA'I: In his conversation with the delegation of the British Military College for Defence Studies yesterday, His Majesty King Hussein defined the basis and principles of the consistent Jordanian position towards the overall conditions in the Middle East area in general, and towards the Arab-Israeli dispute in particular.

King Hussein's talk comes at a time when facts are being mixed with illusions, and genuine peace efforts with pseudo efforts. It also comes to remind the world of the only path which could end the bloody dispute in the area and carry it to the shores of peace and stability.

The first step on this path, as Jordan has always believed and as King Hussein has charted it, is the elimination of the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab areas, foremost Jerusalem, and the regaining of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination with the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

The Israeli occupation and the denial of the Palestinian rights are two facts which cannot be overlooked in any honest and sincere endeavour to achieve peace, or to end the state of instability in the area.

Perhaps the Camp David experience which has been revolving into a vicious circle for few years is the best indication of the correctness of this conception and of the inevitability of the failure of any attempt overlooking the crux of the dispute and dealing only with its peripheral aspects.

The conditions of peace and the requirements of stability are the very simple and clear facts which King Hussein touched upon in his talk yesterday. As for those who are talking about peace while the Israeli occupation is continuing and while the rights of the Palestinian people are overlooked, or those who are talking about a stability providing the appropriate atmosphere for the escalation of Zionist aggression and expansion to its furthest extent, they are in reality talking about the best method to undermine the foundations of peace and about the shortest way to push the entire area into the abyss.

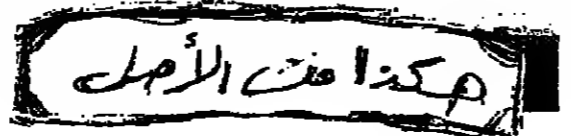
Justified IAEA resolution

AL DUSTOUR: The decision of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to suspend its technical aid to Israel and to request all countries not to sell Israel any material related to its nuclear projects came about because the IAEA considered the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor as an aggression in the IAEA itself. Instead of applying the penalties stipulated in the IAEA regulations against Israel, the IAEA was content with requesting Israel to implement the U.N. Security Council resolution adopted last summer that Israel should make its nuclear installations subject to inspection or the IAEA would reconsider Israel's membership in the organisation in its next session.

The many world states who supported the resolution were undoubtedly shocked by the Israeli aggression on the Iraqi nuclear installations. The resolution also indicates that the Third World countries in particular are upholding their right to possess nuclear technology and to break the monopoly of the technological superiority which some states are trying to maintain.

Although the states which opposed the resolution are few, their opposition has serious implications. Instead of performing its role as a responsible superpower, the United States not only vetoed the resolution but influenced several other states to oppose Israel's condemnation.

The affair cannot be concluded at this point. Israel's nuclear arsenal is threatening world peace, and is, threatening us in particular. We should remain vigilant and work for preventing any state from rendering any form of assistance to Israel, and also work for prompting Israel to accept IAEA inspection of its nuclear installations.



A little assistance for the world's least-developed 31

Newspaper headlines reporting the recent special conference on the world's 31 least developed nations blared such good news as, "Western nations promise to double aid to the poorest!" Not true. Though there was some talk in Paris of more aid for the poorest, there were no firm commitments as to when it would come.

By John Madeley

— "Are we to leave one human being in the grip of despair?" French President Francois Mitterrand asked last October at a special U.N. conference on the world's 31 poorest countries. The answer, judging by the scanty "Programme of Action" which emerged from the conference, was a resounding "yes".

Some ways the conference (September) represented a siding by the rich from their taking at the fifth U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Manila, 1979, that they double their aid to the least developed as soon as possible. Since the economic position of the least developed had hoped for a Paris with a commitment to triple aid by 1985 and a quadrupling by 1990.

(They have been getting some \$6 billion yearly, 20 per cent of the aid which the West gives to the Third World). Instead, the EEC countries pledged to give the 31 nations 0.15 per cent their GNPS "in the coming years". Japan and the United States — the latter giving only 0.02 per cent of its national income to the poorest — resisted any firm commitments, but talked of doubling aid to the least developed. No deadlines were given, making such talk meaningless as far as Third World economic planners are concerned.

Holland already gives 0.15 per cent to the poorest and Belgium and Britain are only fractionally below that target. Despite this, Britain accepted the 0.15 per cent only with the greatest reluctance. The West's avoidance of firm promises was described privately by one senior EEC official as "profoundly immoral". It could have devastating consequences not only for the 31, many of whom are on the verge of bankruptcy, but for the West as well. Over the past decade the balance of payments deficits of the 31 have rocketed from \$3 billion in 1970 to \$13 billion in 1980. Their exports now cover only half the costs of their imports. With growth almost non-existent in most of the 31 and export earnings continuing to decline, the possibility of these countries defaulting on their mounting debts is increasing.

Such a default would send shock waves through the global banking system and would undoubtedly rebound to damage the economies of the northern industrial nations.

"If the situation is not halted soon, the least developed countries would have to suspend payments on loans, with all the consequences involved," said Peru's Felipe Valdivieso, chairman of the "Group of 77" developing nations. "It would be naive to expect that the decline in purchasing power of developing countries would have no effect on industrialised nations".

Mr. Valdivieso was echoing findings on the mutual economic dependence between North and South expressed in such studies as the Brandt Report, which noted that in 1977 the U.S., Japan and the EEC sent more than one-third of their exports to the Third World, and that five per cent of all U.S. jobs are in production for export to these countries. If many Third World nations were no longer able to pay for such exports, this would put tremendous strains on the economies of the industrialised world.

Yet the U.S. took a hard line at the Paris gathering, blaming the poorest for their economic plight, ignoring all considerations of colonial history, scarcity of natural resources and stubborn endemic diseases. According to U.S. spokesman Peter McPhersee: "One point is clear, the economic performance of developing countries has been determined primarily by their own economic policies and budget allocations."



Plowing by bullocks in India: The U.N. predicts that annual production in the world's 31 poorest countries will decline tremendously by 1990

One bright spot at the conference was the stance of France's new socialist government. President Mitterrand acknowledged that the international community had not lived up to its commitments to the poor nations, but added that France had "resolved to make up for its delay in this area by pledging to reach by 1988 the U.N. total aid target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income".

France has been giving around 0.35 per cent annually and has also promised to increase its aid to the 31 least developed nations from its present level of 0.09 per cent to 0.15 per cent by 1985. As this was one of the few firm promises from the West, France's standing among Third World countries was greatly enhanced.

The conference's Programme of Action, despite lengthy chapters on trade, transfer of technology, manufacturing industry and energy, does nothing to give the poorest any extra leverage in a hostile international economic environment, where they must accept the prices offered. Nothing concrete is suggested on what is perhaps the poorest nations' most serious problem that is declining food production. If present trends

continue, per capita agricultural production in the 31 countries will decline from \$94 per head in 1975 to \$86 in 1990, according to U.N. figures.

The grim reality is that many of the 270 million people who live in these nations will starve. In Paris the rich decided, once again, to wait and watch.

Earthscan

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Panic hits world stock markets

LONDON, Sept. 28 (R) — World stock markets reeled today under a panicky wave of selling that sent share prices plunging.

Every major financial centre was hit and some of the world's best known companies saw their quoted prices slump dramatically as investors rushed to sell their shares.

The great sell-off began in the Far East, where the Tokyo and Hong Kong market indexes suffered their largest falls in eight years. Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne also fell heavily.

The London market plunged 29.4 points by noon on the Financial Times index of 30 blue-chip shares. Dealers reported conditions of hysteria after the 14.2 per cent fall in the index in the previous two weeks. A slight rally later trimmed the loss and the index finished at 4527.7, a drop of 32 points.

The index had plunged 23.6 points in the first hour of trading alone, the steepest slide since March 1974, and the day's losses wiped another five billion sterling (almost nine billion dollars) off share values.

Stock prices in Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Zurich were also sharply lower than last Friday. Dealers said the loss of confidence in all international equity markets in recent weeks was the main reason.

Investors today took their cue from Wall Street last Friday when the Dow Jones Market index slumped by 11 points to a 16-month low of 824.01. They were also worried about a prediction by share analyst Joe Granville that today might be a very bad day for Wall Street.

With Wall Street's reopening

nervously awaited, one London dealer said: "It's sell everything and see what Wall Street does. People are panicking."

The New York market is disappointed that President Reagan, in his televised speech last Thursday, did not slash federal spending by more than the \$16 billion he announced. Analysts said that Mr. Reagan will have trouble controlling the budget deficit and that U.S. interest rates will stay high for months.

American interest rates, now just under 20 per cent, are causing increasing difficulties for other nations struggling to shake off recession and are bad for stock markets because they attract money into other higher-yielding investments.

The British government's monetarist policy designed to bring down inflation has had to be

reinforced with higher interest rates to protect the ailing pound sterling against the dollar and European currencies, although industry's recovery requires lower credit costs.

This has brought the government's whole economic strategy into question again, especially as there are fears that British interest rates may have to go still higher to compete with rates elsewhere and boost sterling from its present low levels. It was down to \$1,7715 today from 1,7860 on Friday.

Dr. Paul Neill, chief economist at stockbrokers Phillips and Drew, said there was nothing new behind today's stock market slump. "People have sat down over the weekend and concluded that there were good reasons for the falls last week, and those reasons still apply," he said.

Yamani: Future rise in oil prices will be only modest

LONDON, Sept. 28 (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani today predicted only modest increase in the price of oil over the next five years.

He also said he was hopeful the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would agree on a reunified pricing system by the end of this year.

He would not be drawn when a questioner at a London conference on oil and money asked if an OPEC pricing deal would involve an increase in the floor price of \$32 a barrel now charged by Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Yamani said that in the present oil glut demand for OPEC oil was down to around 20 million barrels a day from 31 in 1979. He reiterated the Saudi view that the best way for OPEC to win back a bigger market would be to pursue moderate pricing goals.

Sheikh Yamani said he foresaw a price freeze until the end of 1982 followed by only national increases until 1985 or 1986, possibly to account for only half the world rate of inflation.

"Thereafter we think demand will come back to what it was. There is the possibility of at least maintaining the price of oil in real terms," he said.

According to world market experts, OPEC's 13 members would have a better chance fighting for sales in the present glut if they could unify prices, now spread out between \$32 a barrel charged by Saudi Arabia and up to \$40.

But agreement has eluded the group with hardliners, such as Libya, refusing to cut prices and the Saudis arguing that their price of \$32 is already high enough.

Sheikh Yamani told a questioner at today's conference he did not want to say that he expected a deal but he did have strong hopes that one would be concluded between now and the end of the year.

Asked if this would be on \$32 or a higher benchmark, he said this was a very delicate matter and "it is very difficult for me to tell you about the level".

But he said Saudi Arabia was "not prepared for anything which we refused in Geneva twice".

At two meetings in Geneva this year the Saudis refused to go higher than \$34.

After agreement eluded OPEC, Sheikh Yamani said that offer was no longer on the table but some market analysts in his audience today thought that his comments here indicated the door might still be open to a \$34 compromise.

They said the question then will be whether hardliners including Venezuela, Iraq, Iran, Algeria and Libya will be prepared to make price cuts to come down to that level.

Philippines edges closer to success in exports

By Emilia Tagaza

MANILA: The Philippines is inching towards its dream of belonging to the club of export-oriented economies of East Asia, but marketing, financial and administrative obstacles are still denying the country its goal.

Government planners boast that during the last two years of recession exports have kept the economy buoyant, and even the most vehement critics agree happily with this.

The rapid growth of exports during the past two years -- averaging 27 per cent -- has diluted the effects of spiralling oil prices in an economy where crude oil accounts for more than 30 per

cent of total imports.

The impressive growth in exports was recorded despite the fluctuating prices of the country's traditional raw material exports, notably sugar, coconut oil and copper.

This is due mainly to the rise of non-traditional exports, which, for the first time in 1980, outpaced the sales record of the traditional products. (Non-traditional exports are defined as those parts of the commodities and processed goods sectors which had export values of less than \$5 million in 1978).

Last year, exports of non-traditional items reached \$2.9 billion (£1.5 billion), equivalent to 50.4 per cent of the total export earnings of \$5.8 billion. This is quite a jump from their share of 22 per cent in 1975 and 43 per cent in 1979. Leading the manufactured exports are electrical and electronic equipment and components, garments, and processed food products.

The non-traditional, particularly the manufactured items, have been the object of an organized marketing drive since 1979. The government has been harbouring hopes that these products could serve as a major weapon in its fight against recurring trade

deficits by cushioning the continually depressing performance of raw material exports.

President Ferdinand Marcos said that the government is to push specific non-traditional exports, particularly garments, electronics, furniture and wood products, shoes and leather-wear.

The drive to promote non-traditional manufactured products is a component of an industrial programme launched by President Marcos in 1979, and which has been dubbed "structural adjustment". The programme seeks to shift the economy from mere import-substituting to export-oriented industries and ultimately balance foreign accounts without reducing unduly the growth rate.

The other components of the "structural adjustment" include the establishment of 11 basic heavy industries -- an accelerated development of small -- and medium-scale manufacturing enterprises -- and the rationalisation and modernisation of existing industries.

Although there has been a shift in the composition of the Philippines' exports, there are also growing indications that a bit of fine tuning is needed in some of its export strategies before it could

become a fully-fledged member of those economies where manufacturing exports serve as the backbone.

Since more than half the total manufactured exports are composed only of garments and electrical and electronic products, a significant decline in the sale of these products -- which could result from the growing protectionism among major buyers -- could pull down the total growth of non-traditional exports.

According to a Taiwanese trade official who attended a Manila conference recently on export strategies, there are three ways for the Philippines to prevent the concentration of earnings on only two or three non-traditional items.

"The Philippines can offer competitive products at competitive prices; it can improve its marketing machinery to promote all items; and it can diversify the range of processed products," he said.

But the Philippines' export machinery does not seem to be sufficiently well oiled to tackle these strategies effectively. On price competitiveness, for instance, cheap Filipino labour should theoretically give the country a price edge.

However, procedural bottlenecks are starting to outweigh the low labour cost. Mr. Washington Sycip, chairman of Sycip Gorres Velayo and Company (SGV), the Philippines' and south-east Asia's largest accountancy concern, has said that inefficient shipping and port operations often lead to higher freight, inventory and insurance costs. "Too many holidays have also cut down pro-

ductivity," Mr. Sycip said.

Other exporters continue to complain about customs administration. The Bureau of Customs is notorious for its slow clearing process which has jammed up exporters' inventory and insurance costs.

Product quality is another area where a lot of Philippines products have yet to meet international standards. Traditionally, the country has been over-protective of its local industries. High tariff barriers have kept competing imports away, and manufacturers have tended to become smug.

A more liberal tariff policy, which took effect at the start of this year, deliberately exposes local industry to international competition. Tariff reductions on selected products -- spread over five years -- are meant to stimulate, if not force, manufacturers to make their operations efficient and improve product quality.

The next link in the export machinery -- marketing -- remains weak. Export promotion has been largely in the hands of the government.

In an effort to muster greater private-sector support, President Marcos last year hand-picked 12 leading private concerns to organise Japanese-style trading networks. The idea was for the 12 companies, dubbed "the 12 apostles of trade", to act as buying and selling specialists for hundreds of small manufacturers whose export attempt are crippled by lack of capital.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Aug. 28 (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling	1.7790/7805	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2026/36	Canadian dollar
	2.3390/3410	West German marks
	2.6020/50	Dutch guilders
	1.9780/9400	Swiss francs
	38.28/35	Belgian francs
	5.6050/6100	French francs
	1187.25/1188.25	Italian lire
	232.30/50	Japanese yen
	5.6450/70	Swedish crowns
	5.9710/30	Norwegian crowns
	7.3800/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	421.50/422.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 28 (R) — Selling prompted a fall of 22 points at 452.7 in the Financial Times 30-share index at 1500 but having touched a low of 445.3, dealers said, adding closing levels were above the day's lows.

Interest rate worries, the gloomy economic outlook and fall in international stock markets induced fresh selling, much of it from private investors, which dried up around lunch time and was followed by a technical rally which was sprinkled with light institutional support at the lower levels, dealers added.

Falls among leaders still ranged to double digits and the sharp fall in the bullion price saw gold shares close more than six dollars down. North American stocks weakened in line with home markets.

Government bonds closed above the day's lows after Continental Illinois reduced its prime rate to 19 per cent from 19.5, dealers said. Earlier falls were pared by about 1/4 but falls still ranged to one point, dealers added.

GEC reduced a 40p fall to 22p at 632p while ICI was a net 6p down at 244p after 236p. Unilever and Glaxo were 20p and 88p down respectively while Thom Emi, Plessey, Hawker, Racal, Bowater and Shell ended with falls of 11p to 18p.

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2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typed by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 3 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
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Detailed information can be obtained from the Secretary of Tender Committee at TCC Headquarters, Jabal Amman, Third Circle.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

مكتبة جامعة اليرموك

WORLD

Pioneer Polish dissident group KOR disbands itself

GDANSK, Sept. 28 (R) — The chairman of Poland's most powerful dissident movement, the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR), today announced the group's dissolution, telling delegates of the Solidarity trade union congress they were now powerful enough to carry on the cause.

Prof. Edward Lipinski, a prominent economist who turned against Poland's rulers for what he regarded as their betrayal of true Socialism, was loudly applauded as he gave a stinging indictment of Communist practice in Poland today.

Our Socialism has been destroying the people for 36 years. It has brought the country to the verge of catastrophe," Prof. Lipinski said.

years after it was founded to defend workers victimised in the 1976 strikes, will deprive Solidarity's critics in the Kremlin and elsewhere of one of their habitual targets.

KOR had been repeatedly accused of convening Solidarity into an opposition party. Prof. Lipinski reviewed the five-year history of KOR, which played a key role in the formation of Solidarity during the 1980 strikes.

"We broke the barrier of silence and lies in a state which signed the Helsinki accords," he said.

Prof. Lipinski said the struggle for free Socialism must go on and he warned that there were people in authority who still wanted to restore the old order.

Prof. Lipinski cited Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement pledging to use soldiers to defend Socialism.

"But how? by shooting people? Why do the highest authorities threaten us with the army?"

He also asked who were the so-called counter-revolutionary forces who threatened Socialism in Poland.

Prof. Lipinski said he had regarded himself a Socialist since 1936. "And yet we are called anti-Socialist... we who are striving to restore the values of true Socialism in Poland."

Prof. Lipinski, 93, said that to a large extent Solidarity would be taking over the work pioneered by KOR.

He attacked the authorities and said the present Communist system had led Poland into a crisis which could not be compared with anything in the country's history for the last 100 or even 200 years.

Socialism could not be defended by arms "unless it is like

Kampuchea where they killed three million people for the defence of Socialism," he said, adding that Socialism should be defended only through discussion and persuasion.

Prof. Lipinski also attacked what he called a rising tide of anti-semitism in Poland. He said two publications, the army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci and the pro-nationalist Marxist weekly Rzeczpospolita, were "common fascist papers."

Zolnierz Wolnosci today published an interview with the government's chief labour negotiator, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who said he supported Solidarity leader Lech Walesa's moderate line.

But he lashed out against union radicals whom he accused of attempting to seize power in Poland. "There can be no partnership with anti-Communists, with opponents of the party and people's rule," he said.

Impossible to estimate exact number of Afghan refugees, UNHCR says

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — The office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said today that estimates of 2.4 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan are probably inflated and conceded that a precise count may be impossible to make.

A UNHCR spokesman who travelled with the high commissioner to refugee camps in Pakistan last week, said Pakistani authorities even question the accuracy of their figure, 2.4 million, and have begun issuing identity cards to compile more exact estimates.

The 2.4 million figure is based on camp registration, Mr. Hartling said, adding that authorities "have never defended that figure seriously... they say they're not sure if

people have registered two or three times."

UNHCR determines assistance needs -- which reached \$98 million this year -- using a "working figure" of 1.7 million people, the spokesman said at a news conference.

"That doesn't mean we are denying there are two million refugees in Pakistan," he said. "It means that we are able to do our work based on the 1.7 million figure."

"We will never have an exact count" of people who have fled Afghanistan since the Soviet military intervention in December 1979. One reason, he said, is that Afghan refugees "are rather individualistic" and that refugees often set up tents outside the camps and escape registration.

The spokesman also said that Pakistan's principal refugee-related problem is what he termed the "massive ecological destruction" by refugees' livestock of hundreds of square miles of land in provinces of Baluchistan and North West Frontier, where most refugees are encamped.

"The livestock eats all the crops," he said.

Bangladesh tribals cross tense border into India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Tension was reported today to be mounting along the Indo-Bangladesh border with hundreds

more tribespeople from Bangladesh's Chittagong region fleeing to the tiny northeastern Indian state of Tripura.

The United News of India (UNI) reported from Agartala, capital of Tripura, that more than 500 people have been killed in continuing clashes between Bangladesh troops and Chakma tribal insurgents in the Chittagong hill tracts, 280 kilometres southeast of Dacca.

A spokesman of India's border security force (BSF) was quoted as saying that nearly 15,000 Bangladesh tribals, including many women allegedly raped by troops, had crossed over to Tripura in recent weeks.

Radio Bangladesh, in a Bengali-language broadcast monitored in India, claimed last night that "no Bangladesh national has crossed over to Indian territory in the past four days."

The Indian express, the country's largest circulated English-language newspaper, reported that an Indo-Bangladesh border clash appeared imminent in the Tripura region following the building up of tension.

India the past weekend denied Bangladesh charge that its border troops made a foray into Bangladesh and killed at least 18 people. The charge had been broadcast by Radio Bangladesh.

Denis Healey: Labour's monetarist

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Denis Healey's slim victory yesterday in the Labour Party deputy leadership contest kept the job in the hands of a Socialist who moderates that critics regard him -- not Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher -- as Britain's proponent of hardline monetarism.

"Socialism means nothing unless you are doing real things for real people in a real world," observed Mr. Healey, 64, during his campaign against left-wing contender Tony Benn, 56. "The burly bushy eyed Mr. Healey's pride in himself as a pragmatist rather than a maker of promises has made him something of a longer without the coterie of aides that surround most top political figures."

He was the Chancellor of the Exchequer through five stormy economic years until Labour's defeat by Mrs. Thatcher. It also left him with few friends among trade unions leaders. The pound had plunged to a

record low of \$1.60 in the summer of 1976. Britain called in the international monetary fund, and Mr. Healey steered through an anti-inflationary policy of restricting incomes. The bitter attacks on that policy by striking trade unionists in the winter of 1978-79 -- known now as the winter of discontent -- helped bring labour government down.

The Liberal Guardian newspaper said recently that he is not the natural leader of the spread of the party that supports him -- rather the figure around which the spread has had no opinion but to coalesce."

Mr. Healey, briefly a member of the Communist Party in his youth, conducted a vigorous campaign against Tony Benn, declaring that the 80-year-old labour party must be saved from proponents of "theories dredged up from the silt of forgotten Marxist textbooks."

Mr. Healey seldom minces words. As chancellor he said left-wingers opposed to his state spending cuts were "out of their tiny Chinese minds."

He is openly at odds with Labour in conference votes for unilateral nuclear disarmament and a shutdown of U.S. military bases in Britain. "We should still be sheltering under the American strategic nuclear umbrella instead of being prepared to dirty our own hands," he said in a recent television interview.

The son of a technical college head and grandson of an Irish immigrant tailor, Mr. Healey was educated at state schools before graduating with honours at Oxford.

He served with distinction in World War II, rising to the rank of major in the British army, and was decorated during campaigns in Europe and North Africa.

He took a full-time job with the Labour Party before being elected to parliament in 1952 for the Leeds constituency in northern England he still represents.

Widely read, Mr. Healey has a deep interest in art, literature history, opera and is a skillful amateur photographer.

Commonwealth meet begins sidestepping abrasive issue

By Sidney Weiland

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28 (R) — African leaders sought today to calm fears that a Commonwealth summit starting this week could turn into a bruising show-down over sports links with South Africa.

Senior conference officials said they were reasonably confident that backstage diplomacy by major Commonwealth nations would succeed in averting a clash between black African states and New Zealand.

They said the 15 African members of the Commonwealth intended to speak out strongly against South Africa's racial policies but apparently had no plans to seek tighter curbs on sporting contacts.

Until a few days ago, Australian organisers had feared the eight-day conference starting today might be disrupted because of African anger over a recent controversial tour of New Zealand by South Africa's Springboks rugby team.

Australian officials said Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's talks with the first African leaders to arrive for the meeting suggested that a disruption was now unlikely.

Mr. Fraser held private meetings with presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Kamuzu Banda of Malawi during the weekend, and with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and other African leaders.

President Kaunda told him the African states were unlikely to make a big issue out of the Springboks tour, Australian sources said. Tanzanian and Zimbabwean officials said they agreed with Dr. Kaunda's view.

"We have no indication that any country wants to push on this issue," a conference official said. "We think there's a good prospect of getting through the meeting without too much heat flowing from the Springboks tour."

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal also expressed confidence that a clash would be avoided. "People are not coming here punching," he told Reuters.

Forty-one Commonwealth nations with a combined population of almost one billion will be represented by their presidents, prime ministers or other top officials at the Melbourne summit.

Mr. Ramphal said the African states believed they had already expressed their concern over the Springboks tour by a decision to switch last week's Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting from Auckland to the Bahamas.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon described the abrupt change of venue as an insult to New Zealand and boycotted the meeting in the Bahamas.

But they said backstage soundings indicated he would be ready to take a "low profile" unless he was provoked by renewed African criticism. Mr. Ramphal said that if the Springboks tour was discussed, "I believe they will talk about it in sadness, not in anger."

Mr. Muldoon said yesterday he did not plan to create an up roar at the summit. "I'm just ready to respond to any issue that's raised," he said in a television interview.

Commonwealth diplomats said Mr. Muldoon would probably be forced by domestic political considerations to fight back if New Zealand's policies were attacked. He faces a national election in November.

S. Africa: plotting to undermine borderland game

JOHANNESBURG — Governing circles in South Africa are debating whether to support or destabilise the black states to the north. The Angola

incursion indicates that the "destabilisers" may come out on top, writes J.D.F. Jones.

Hot pursuit or cold and calculated realpolitik? The latest South African venture into Angola has spotlighted the dangerous front line between the white supremacist republic and its sovereign black neighbours to the north.

It should be seen in the context not just of the extraordinarily protracted diplomatic negotiations about the future of Namibia (where the South African generals may or may not think they are pursuing diplomacy by other means) but of the tense and tangled network which carries South African influence far into Africa through transport, investment, food supplies, and trade (last year the Republic's exports to over 40 countries totalled \$1.1 billion).

With Zimbabwe independence last year African decolonisation reached the republic's border at the Limpopo: the principle of an independent Namibia had been agreed by the South Africans in the mid-1970s.

They are committed to their Bantustan policy of granting "independence" to the tribal homeland states inside their frontiers in an attempt to meet the aspirations of their own 20 million blacks. In a word, the larger has been well and truly closed. There is nowhere now for White Africa to retreat, except into the sea.

Their strategy has therefore had to be rethought. It is important to appreciate that policy in Pretoria is not yet clear. There seem to be various strands of opinion within the white government and the debate continues about foreign policy, just as there is a well known battle over domestic policy between "verligte" and "verkrampde," enlightened and reactionary, reformist and conservative.

The essence of the argument can be put very simply: is it, or is it not, in the interests of South Africa to have a successful, orderly, even prosperous, black Africa emerge on its frontiers?

On one hand, it can be argued that so long as the black African states are anarchic and poverty stricken, then white South Africans can sleep more securely at night. The opposite view (and this is held by not a few South Africans) is that the Republic's prospect of surviving the 20th century

can only be enhanced by the emergence of a stable regional system in which the enormous resources of South Africa can be used to exploit an expanding market to the north.

This debate within the country is not over yet, but it looks as if the negative view is winning. If that is true, then South Africa will be tempted to undermine Black Africa. And the fact is that black African leaders are now convinced as never before that South Africa is trying to "destabilise" the front-line states. Seen in this context, the recent events in Angola would be merely the most extreme manifestation of a much wider policy.

In Mozambique, for example, the Frelimo government for all its Marxist ideology has on the surface had no difficulty in co-existing with Pretoria. There has been South African help in running the port of Maputo, which of course is a major outlet for South African trade.

However, Frelimo's authority in its own territory is now under significant strain, not just because of its perilous economic situation, but because of the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM), and it is widely believed in Southern Africa that the MRM is supported, indeed sustained, by Pretoria.

So far as can be seen, the MRM consists of at least 6,000 dissidents, well enough organised, trained and supplied to be able to challenge Frelimo's writ in large areas of western and northern Mozambique.

Leadership is unclear but is rumoured to include various shadowy figures, including European businessmen, who were active before the Portuguese withdrew. The MRM was definitely supported by the Rhodesian army of Ian Smith during its war against the Mozambique-based Zulu guerrilla army of Mr. Robert Mugabe. Today, it is constantly alleged that the MRM enjoys training facilities in South Africa, help from South African specialist personnel, and military supplies from the republic.

No one believes that the MRM is about confront Mr. Samora Machel's government in Maputo but it is undeniably a "destabilising" element. Gunfire is regularly heard along the mountainous border with Zimbabwe, refugees are still

coming across, last weekend the port of Beira was without electricity and water after what seems to have been an MRM sabotage operation, and -- most important of all -- the MRM is undoubtedly in a position to threaten the pipeline and the railway which link Zimbabwe to the sea from Umtali to Beira.

And it is in Zimbabwe where South African assistance to the MRM, if true, would make best strategic sense, because the new Zimbabwe, led by Mr. Robert Mugabe, is South Africa's biggest worry. To most observers, the emergence of Mugabe and the Zanu-PF government in Salisbury, while unexpected, was not unencouraging.

To the South Africans, however, the "Marxist" Mugabe is still the devil incarnate. To make things worse, he and his ministers have kept up a barrage of vocal abuse of Pretoria, while doing little to reinforce this abuse with action. The result has been a serious decline in relations between two countries which are intimately linked economically.

South Africa has brought in a range of measures such as termination of the preferential trade agreement, withdrawal of valuable railway locomotives and repatriation of Zimbabwe workers, which are damaging to Mugabe. Zimbabweans for their part are absolutely convinced that South Africa is actively determined to "destabilise" their new country.

Again, the facts are hard to pin down. Are the South Africans training guerrillas in the northern Transvaal? Was it the South Africans who stole important weaponry from a Salisbury barracks -- and did they transfer it to the MRM? Were the South Africans responsible for the recent assassination of a senior ANC official based in Salisbury? Who has been setting off bombs with symbolic or nuisance value? Have the South Africans infiltrated Zimbabwe's military and civil structures? Is Zimbabwe's desperate shortage of diesel oil the result of a deliberate, South African squeeze?

Categorical answers are hard to establish, but it is easy to see why the Zimbabweans feel nervous. They find themselves in the front line. They can see that the emergence of a prosperous, peaceful and multiracial Zimbabwe would, merely by example, represent a challenge to South Africa's ideology and system. They can work out for themselves that they are appallingly vulnerable to South African interference.

If diesel oil, which comes from South Africa, is short, for example, the Zimbabweans cannot move their record maize harvest: not only do they

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Soviets agree on Maltese neutrality

ALLETTA, Malta, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta says the Soviet Union has agreed to support the neutral status of the strategically located Mediterranean island nation. He told a Labour Party rally Saturday night that Malta will soon sign a formal agreement with the Soviets on the matter. Italy agreed last year to guarantee Maltese neutrality. Western countries had feared that Malta might join the Soviet camp through ties with nearby Libya. Mr. Mintoff said Malta would refuse to provide military bases to either the Soviet Union or the United States. A British NATO base in Malta closed down in March 1979 at the end of a seven-year agreement.

Queen and the 'suspicious device'

MELBOURNE, Sept. 28 (R) — Australian security men said yesterday a "suspicious device" had been found in a Melbourne church across the road from another church where Queen Elizabeth was attending a service this morning. The Queen is in Melbourne for the meeting of Commonwealth heads of government opening today. About 200 people were evacuated from the United Church after a telephone caller told police that one, and possibly two, bombs were inside. Police said the device found was not explosive. They would not give other details. The Queen attended morning service at Scots Church across the street from the United Church where, the anonymous caller said, bombs either were in the pulpit or the organ loft area. Police with sniffer dogs and army bomb disposal experts rushed to the scene. The service at Scots Church went ahead and the congregation of 900 was not aware of events over the road.

China makes a dig at U.S.S.R.

PEKING, Sept. 28 (R) — China taunted the Soviet Union today over Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's 90-minute meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir in New York last week. The New China News Agency said the Kremlin had repeatedly spread rumours of collusion between China and Israel, which have no diplomatic ties. "But Gromyko's meeting with the Israeli foreign minister speaks for itself about whose hand is in Israel's glove," it said in a signed commentary.

N.Y. protesters face assault charges

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (R) — Five people were charged with a variety of assault offences last night after bottles of acid were thrown at policemen during a demonstration against South Africa's rugby team. Police said they were among about 50 demonstrators who gathered at the British Airways terminal at New York's Kennedy airport Saturday night, apparently thinking that the South Africans were about to leave the United States. One of the protesters, a woman, was accused of throwing acid in a policeman's eyes and could face 15 years imprisonment on a charge of first degree assault, a spokesman for the district attorney's office said. The policeman was released from hospital after treatment for eye burns, a police spokesman said. The others were charged with first degree riot and with possessing a dangerous instrument and noxious material. The district attorney's spokesman said they had jars containing a mixture of battery acid, vinegar, mace, ammonia and oil.

Japanese director wins Rome award

ROME, Sept. 28 (A.P.) — Japanese director Akira Kurosawa won the David di Donatello award Saturday evening for best foreign director for his epic war film "Kagemusha," and French actress Catherine Deneuve shared the prize for best foreign performance for her role in "L'Ultimo Metro" ("The Last Metro"). The prizes are Italy's equivalent of an Oscar. President Sandro Pertini attended the award ceremonies at the Rome opera. Francis Ford Coppola and George Lucas shared the award for best foreign production for "Kagemusha." Coppola also picked up in person the prize he was awarded last year for best foreign director for "Apocalypse Now." The other foreign film honoured for its production was the Hungarian film "Angi Vera" produced by Hungaro Film. Its star, Veronika Papp, shared the award for best acting with Deneuve. Papp portrayed a young Hungarian woman being trained in postwar Hungary to take an important position in the Communist Bureaucracy.

